

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
OXFORD DIVISION**

**KENYADA BROOKS**

**PLAINTIFF**

**V.**

**CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:20-cv-321-NBB-JMV**

**WAL-MART ASSOCIATES, INC.;  
WAL-MART STORES; CITY OF OLIVE  
BRANCH, MISSISSIPPI POLICE  
DEPARTMENT; AND MAYOR SCOTT  
PHILLIPS**

**DEFENDANTS**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

This cause comes before the court upon the motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) filed by defendants City of Olive Branch, Mississippi, and Olive Branch Mayor Scott Phillips.

On December 3, 2020, the plaintiff, Kenya Brooks, filed this lawsuit, *pro se*, against the City of Olive Branch and Mayor Phillips as well as Wal-Mart<sup>1</sup> seeking damages based on an incident occurring on December 16, 2018. According to the complaint, on that date, Brooks was arrested for shoplifting at the local Wal-Mart by an Olive Branch, Mississippi police officer. The charges were later dismissed.

“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

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<sup>1</sup> This court previously granted defendant Wal-Mart’s Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.

“A district court should dismiss for failure to state a claim only if ‘it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.’” *United States ex rel. Riley v. St. Luke’s Episcopal Hosp.*, 355 F.3d 370, 375 (5th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957)). “The complaint must be liberally construed in favor of the plaintiff, and all well-pleaded facts accepted as true.” *Id.* “Even if it seems ‘almost a certainty to the court that the facts alleged cannot be proved to support the legal claim,’ the claim may not be dismissed so long as the complaint states a claim.” *Id.* at 376 (quoting *Boudeloche v. Grow Chem. Coatings Corp.*, 728 F.2d 759, 762 (5th Cir. 1984)).

The plaintiff appears to make the following claims against all defendants:

(1) “deprivation of rights under color of law,” (2) violating plaintiff’s “federally protected activities,” and (3) allegations that “defendants herein willfully knowing that they violated the plaintiff [sic] constitutional rights of the 42 U.S.C. 1993 (1982).” Even accepting as true the plaintiff’s allegations, as the court must under the Rule 12(b)(6) standard, the plaintiff cannot maintain a cause of action against Olive Branch or Phillips based on her complaint. The plaintiff fails to provide any meaningful information associated with these claims. She fails to state any elements of the claims or any facts supporting the allegations, and as a result, her complaint fails “to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

Accordingly, the defendants’ motion to dismiss is well taken and should be granted. A separate order in accordance with this opinion will issue this day.

This 31st day of March, 2022.

/s/ Neal Biggers  
NEAL B. BIGGERS, JR.  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE